0061B 1 BEFORE THE SHORELINES HEARINGS BOARD 2 STATE OF WASHINGTON DR. JEROME SACKS and SAN JUAN 3 COUNTY, 4 Appellants, SHB No. 89-38 5 v. 6 REVISED FINDINGS OF FACT, State of Washington DEPARTMENT CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER 7 OF ECOLOGY, 8 Respondent. 9

Procedural history:

A two-day hearing was held on March 21-22, 1990, in Friday Harbor, San Juan County on the Department of Ecology's denial of a conditional use permit. On May 18, 1990 the Shoreline Hearings Board issued Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order, vacating the denial due to the Department's lack of jurisdiction.

After filings on reconsideration, the Board issued an Order (August 6, 1990), which re-affirmed that the proposal did not require a shoreline conditional use permit, but concluded the proposal was not exempt from the requirement for a shoreline substantial development In the interests of judicial economy and to avoid piecemenal litigation, the Board amended the pre-hearing order to include the issue of whether a substantial development permit should issue, and ordered oral argument on whether a shoreline variance permit was required. The Order deferred deciding the merits of the substantial

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development permit issue until after oral argument on the variance.

Argument was heard on August 28, 1990. Present for the Shorelines Hearing Board were: Board members Harold S. Zimmerman, presiding; Judith A. Bendor, chair; Nancy Burnett, and Michael Gibson. All members, including Gordon Crandall, were present during the hearing on the merits and have reviewed the record.

During the hearing, attorney Robert Johns of Reed, McClure,
Moceri, Thonn & Moriarity (Seattle) represented appellant Dr. Jerome
H. Sacks. Assistant Attorney General Allen T. Miller, Jr. represented
the Department of Ecology. (The County was present but did not
present a case.)

For simplicity, the Shorelines Hearings Board issues this Revised Findings, Conclusions and Order, which supercedes other opinions.

After hearing and reading argument, reviewing exhibits and the record, and having deliberated, the Board makes these:

FINDINGS OF FACT

Ι

Dr. Jerome Sacks owns 8.3 acres of land on what is commonly known as Eagle Point, on the south side of San Juan Island. He is a retired heart surgeon. He purchased the property and intended to build a single family residence, to include a study where he would maintain a library and write medical articles. His original plan was to build the home within 200 feet of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM).

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After consulting with his architect and builder he decided to relocate the main residence to the rear of the lot, some 367 feet from the ordinary high water mark.

The studio/library, which had originally been a part of the house, is to be located 67 feet from the OHWM. The most recent design

The most recent design would make the studio 17 feet high, with a 860 sq. ft. footprint set two feet into the site to reduce its visibility. By locating the studio at the lowest point between two natural rock outcroppings, it would largely minimize the visual and physical impact of the structure. Dr. Sacks has also agreed to the recommended conditions to locate and construct the studio to blend into the site as much as possible. Both the base elevation and roof pitch shall be designed to result in the lowest feasible profile. Exterior material and colors shall be subject to the Planning Department's approval to be most appropriate for blending with the site.

Most of the property is 60 to 75 feet above sea level. A rugged rocky slope drops nearly vertically into the slope. The top of the rocky slope is approximately 67 feet farther inland than the proposed studio site.

ΙI

The San Juan County Shoreline Master Program ("SMP") designates all the shorelines within Dr. Sacks' property and shorelines to the

 west as Conservancy. The area to the east is designated Suburban by the Master Program and contains an approved 39-lot residential subdivision, including 22 waterfront lots and 19 upland lots. Seven of the waterfront and 8 of the upland lots have homes on them.

Dr. Sacks submitted an application for his studio/library to San Juan County. This was then analyzed as a request for a shoreline conditional use permit. The County issued a Mitigated Declaration of Non-Significance with conditions, to reduce the visual impact of the studio and to maintain the site in a natural condition.

The San Juan County Planning Department's report stated that as conditioned, the studio complied with policies and criteria of the SMP and the Shoreline Management Act.

The Board of County Commissioners held two public hearings on the project, at which no one testified in opposition, and unanimously approved Dr. Sacks' shoreline conditional use permit. Subsequently, the applicant further redesigned the studio to reduce its square footage and lower its roof.

III

Because the permit was issued as a conditional use permit, it was sent to the Department of Ecology for approval. DOE denied the permit on May 20, 1989 on the basis that it violated the San Juan County Master Program ("SMP"), the Shoreline Management Act, and WAC 173-14-140's requirements for conditional use permits. This denial

was appealed to the Shorelines Hearings Board and became our SHB No. 89-38.

IV

During these proceedings, the question of aesthetics impact was a subject of extensive testimony. We find that the proposed studio/library has a site-sensitive design. As designed and at the proposed location, the studio/library will not have a significant adverse impact on aesthetics. To the contrary, as advocated by the Department, if the building were placed in a location farther away from the shoreline it would likely lead to a more dominant profile and have a negative view impact for nearby residents.

V

The Department contended that impacts on eagles would be significant and adverse. We do not agree.

Although the eagles have become the primary focus of Ecology's case, the history of this case points to lack of interest in the early stages. The Department wrote to the County January 17, 1989, stating . . . "The dwelling apears to be sensitively designed with the shoreline environment in mind which is consistent with the conservancy environment designation."

Eagles were not listed as an issue in the pre-hearing order of August 8, 1989.

Wildlife Biologist James Watson the Department of Wildlife, and

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the State of Washington's number one authority on eagles wrote to the San Juan County Planning Department regarding the Sacks residence and studio: . . . "as you know, there are no known eagles nests on the property and the nearest nest is about one mile north (old Camp #496) . . . If there are any concerns with the project it would be loss of foraging perches due to clearing for building sites. However, the old aerial photo I have indicates few if any large trees on the property. My recommendation would be to maintain as many of these trees as possible by selectively siting the structures. There will be no management plan necessary prior to issuing the permit . . . "

Biologist Watson followed this letter with an addendum . . .
"Since that time I have gathered further information on eagle use of the project site from people that live near the area."

"It appears that adult eagles frequent the rocks along the shoreline of the property thoughout the year. This is probably a foraging area of the Old Camp eagles that nest to the north.

"With this additional information, the main concern appears to be the location of the studio in relation to the rocky outcrops.

However, without specific information on eagle perches, and not having visited the property myself, it is difficult to make specific recommendations on how the impacts of the studio could be minimized. .

I'm sure they are interested in maintaining eagles on their

property for their enjoyment."

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During his testimony at the hearing, Mr. Watson said he had not visited the property or the landowners, but said that location outside the shoreline would have a more adverse impact on eagles because the studio would be higher than the rock used as an eagle perch.

The State's leading eagle expert has been impressed with the growth in eagle population on San Juan Island and apparently believes the eagles can continue to thrive at Eagle Point when there is senstivity to their perches on the rocks. This has been Dr. Sacks' intention throughout this process. The open space he is maintaining on his 8.3 acres, coupled with the water around San Juan Island will continue to provide habitat for even more eagles.

VT

Any Conclusion of Law deemed a Finding of Fact is hereby adopted as such.

From these Finding of Fact, the Board comes to these Conclusions of Law:

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Ι

Several legal issues have to be addressed: Is a conditional use permit required for this proposal? Is a variance permit required? Is a shoreline substantial development permit required, and if so, should one issue?

 The DOE contends that a conditional use permit is required because the studio is an unnamed use which is not classified or set forth in the San Juan County Shoreline Master Program (SMP). WAC 173-14-140(2). The County, as well, concluded that a conditional use permit was necessary, and applied stringent conditional use requirements before granting the permit. The Board concludes that a conditional use permit is not required.

We conclude that the proposed use is part of the residential use category. The SMP at 16.40.517, in specifying the use regulations for residential development, states:

[...] The policies and regulations in this section are designed to deal with all forms of residential development.

Residential uses are permitted uses in the Conservancy environment.

A normal appurtenance to a residence, even though a separate structure, is part and parcel of the residence. We believe a studio is a "normal appurtenance" to a residence as is a garage, a deck or a fence. See WAC 173-14-040(q).

We conclude that the studio/library is a permitted residential use and not an "unnamed" or "unlisted" use. Therefore the proposal does not require a conditional use permit.

III

The permit scheme established by the Shorelines Management Act gives the Department of Ecology approval and disapproval power over

1 variance permits, as well. RCW 90.58.130. It is the Department's 2 position that a variance permit should have been required. 3 conclude to the contrary. 4 The San Juan County SMP, General Regulations states: 5 (4) Every residential structure built at a beach site shall be located landward of the berms, bank, or bluff as dictated by the 6 topography to assure protection of the beach site. Page 38 7 It is the County's position that the SMP variance requirements 8 are performance criteria, which require a case-by-case analysis to 9 determine if a variance is necessary. The Department contended during 10 oral argument that the outcropping rock on which eagles roost to the 11 northwest of the proposed structure, constituted the topography behind 12 which the studio must be located. 13 We disagree. There is simply no evidence that the rock is a 14 berm, bank or bluff. It is a single rock. Therefore, a variance 15 permit is not required. 16 IV 17 The proposal does require a shoreline substantial development 18 permit. 19 The controlling rule here is WAC 173-14-040(1)(g) defining 20 exemptions from substantial development. It provides: 21Construction on wetlands by an owner, lessee or 22 contract purchaser of a single-family residence for his own use or for the use of his family, which residence 23 does not exceed a height of thirty-five feet above average grade level and which meets all requirements of 24

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the state agency or local government having jurisdiction thereof, other than requirements imposed pursuant to this chapter. "Single-family residence" means a detached dwelling designed for and occupied by one family including those structures and developments within a contiguous ownership which are a normal appurtenance. An "appurtenance" is necessarily connected to the use and enjoyment of a single-family residence and is located landward of the perimiter of a marsh, bog, or swamp. On a state-wide basis, normal appurtenances include a garage; deck; driveway; utilities; fences; and grading which does not exceed <u>two hundred fifty cubic yards except to construct a</u> conventional drainfield). Local circumstances may dictate additional interpretations of normal appurtenances which shall be set forth and regulated within the applicable master program. Construction authorized under this exemption shall be located landward of the ordinary high water mark; (emphasis added).

A studio is neither exempt under the listing of normal appurtenances in the State rule nor set forth as exempt in the master program. Therefore it is not exempt. While a studio is not included in the list of normal appurtenances, it does not follow that it was "unnamed and/or not contemplated in this [San Juan County] Master Program," requiring a conditional use permit. SJSMP \$16.40.902. "Residential development" means development which is primarily devoted to dwelling units or designed for construction of dwelling units. SJSMP \$16.40.1301(88). An "accessory use" means any stuture or use incidental and subordinate to a primary shoreline use or development. SJSMP \$16.40.1301(2). Thus, while a studio is not exempt because it is not included in the list of exempt appurtenances, it is adequately

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described as a permitted accessory use in the SJSMP. Thus, while no conditional use is required, the proposal does require a substantial development permit.

v

Because neither a conditional use nor variance shoreline permit is required, the Department is in the position of an appellant. has the burden to prove a substantial development permit should not issue. We conclude that such a permit as modified by the County's conditions and by Dr. Sacks' latest design, should issue.

The only germane issues raised were those of possible adverse impacts on aesthetics and to the eagles. We have found that these impacts are not significant. (Findings of Fact V, above.)

Having so found, we now conclude that a substantial development permit as conditioned by the County and as further modified by Dr. Sacks should issue.

VI

Any Finding of Fact which is deemed a Conclusion of Law is hereby adopted as such. From these Conclusions of Law the Board enters the following:

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1	ORDER
2	Neither a shoreline variance or conditional use permit is
3	required.
4	The Board AFFIRMS the granting of a shoreline development permit
5	to Dr. Sacks for the studio/library and REMANDS the matter to the
6	County for action in conformance with this opinion.
7	DONE this gt day of nember, 1990.
8	-
9	SHORELINES HEARINGS BOARD
10	Sarola Immen
11	HAROLD S. ZIMMERMAN, Presiding
12	[SEE DISSENT]
13	JUDITH A. BENDOR, Chair
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15	NANCY BURNETT, Member
16	Muliad & Delosar
17	MICHAEL GIBSON, Member
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19	GORDON F. CRANDALL, Member
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DISSENTING OPINION

I respectfully dissent, concluding that a shoreline substantial permit should not issue due to the impact on bald eagles, a threatened species. The proposal is to build a studio/library right in the middle of an important eagle perching area.

First, some background. In 1858 a survey party from the H.M.S. Plumper surveyed the area, naming Eagle Point and Eagle Cove on the south coast of San Juan Island. To this day, the names Eagle Point and Eagle Cove remain on charts and maps, just as they first did on British admiralty charts in 1858.

Dr. Sacks' 8.3 acres includes Eagle Point. The County has designated the shoreline area as Conservancy. On his property, on the uplands some 367 feet from the water, a 4,000 square foot house with a panoramic view has been built. A separate 860 square studio is proposed to be built 67 feet from the water within the shoreline jurisdiction. The studio would adversely impact bald eagles.

Protecting a species requires one to also safeguard their habitat. For eagles, the three main types of habitat are: nesting, roosting, and food foraging areas. Eagles hunt by perching on high points, from which they look for prey and defend their territory. Often eagles perch in trees. However, in this treeless coastal south side of San Juan Island, the eagles use high rocks as their foraging posts.

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Eagle Point is a key location for the eagles, jutting out into the waters of Puget Sound, providing high, 220 degree unobstructed views for miles around. The proposed studio is to be located near two preching rocks. The studio would be, from the eagles' perception, the same height as these rocks in one case almost 6 feet higher and with the nearer rock, 2.5 feet lower. The studio's height alone would negate these rocks' function as perching posts. Moreover there would be human activity associated with the studio's use.

The studio would significantly adversely impact the eagles' use of the rocks, thereby diminishing important habitat. The combination of the building's existence, height, nearness, with the associated human activities, would significantly adversely compromise the habitat.

This negative impact makes the studio proposal at this specific location on the property inconsistent with the Shoreline Managment Act.

It is the policy of the state to provide for the management of the shorelines of the state by planning for and fostering all reasonable and appropriate uses.[...] This policy contemplates protecting against adverse effects to the public health, the land and its vegetation and wildlife, [...]. RCW 90.58.020; emphasis added.

The proposal also violates the San Juan County Shoreline Master Program, including the following Conservation policies:

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- 1. County government should endeavor to assure the preservation, reclamation, rehabilitation, and where possible, the enhancement of unusual, fragile and/or scenic elements, and of non-renewable natural resources.
- 2. Critical marine and terrestrial wildlife habitats should be preserved. These areas should include, but should not be limited to, breeding grounds, resting and feeding areas for migratory birds, nursery areas, and habitats of endangered species.[...] SMP 16.40.307

The SMP clearly requires that residential uses be in conformance with Conservation policies:

Residential development shall be permitted in the Conservancy Environment subject to the policies and regulations contained in this Master Program. No residential land division or other form of residential development shall be approved unless Conservancy values are fully recognized and protected.[...] Section 16.40.517; emphasis added.

Placing a separate studio right next to key eagle habitat violates both the San Juan Shoreline Master Program and the Shoreline Management Act. There remains ample opportunity to enjoy and use the 8.3 acres of property without harming the environment. The shoreline substantial development permit should be denied.

JUDITH A. BENDOR, Chair